

DGK Frühjahrstagung, 04.-07. April 2018
Kongresshallen Rosengarten, Mannheim



Symposium: Rare Diseases: Underdiagnosed and undertreated?



ARVC: Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy

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Herzzentrum Osnabrück -
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Conflict of Interest - Disclosure

I, Thomas Wichter, DO NOT have a financial interest / arrangement or affiliation with one or more organizations that could be perceived as a real or apparent conflict of interest in the context of the subject of this presentation.

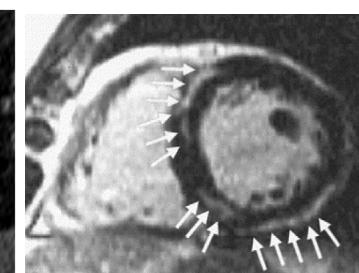
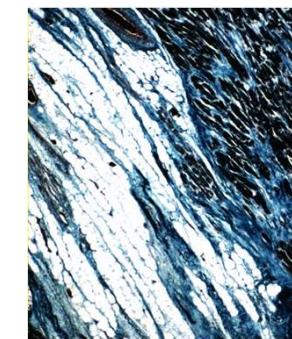
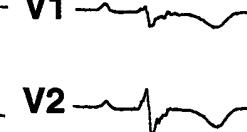
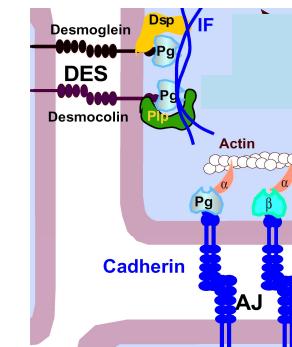
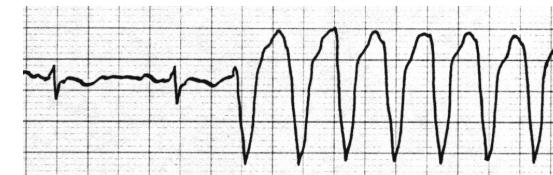
Rare Diseases: ARVC

What is ARVC ?

Be aware of clinical features

- Young, apparently healthy pts
- Ventricular arrhythmias (LBBB pattern)
- Exercise provable arrhythmias
- High prevalence in athletes
- Family history (ARVC, unexplained SCD)
 - Genetic background (desmosomal proteins)
- Right precordial ECG abnormalities
 - T-wave inversion, QRS prolongation, ε-waves
- RV-enlargement / RV-dysfunction
- LV involvement possible (even dominant)

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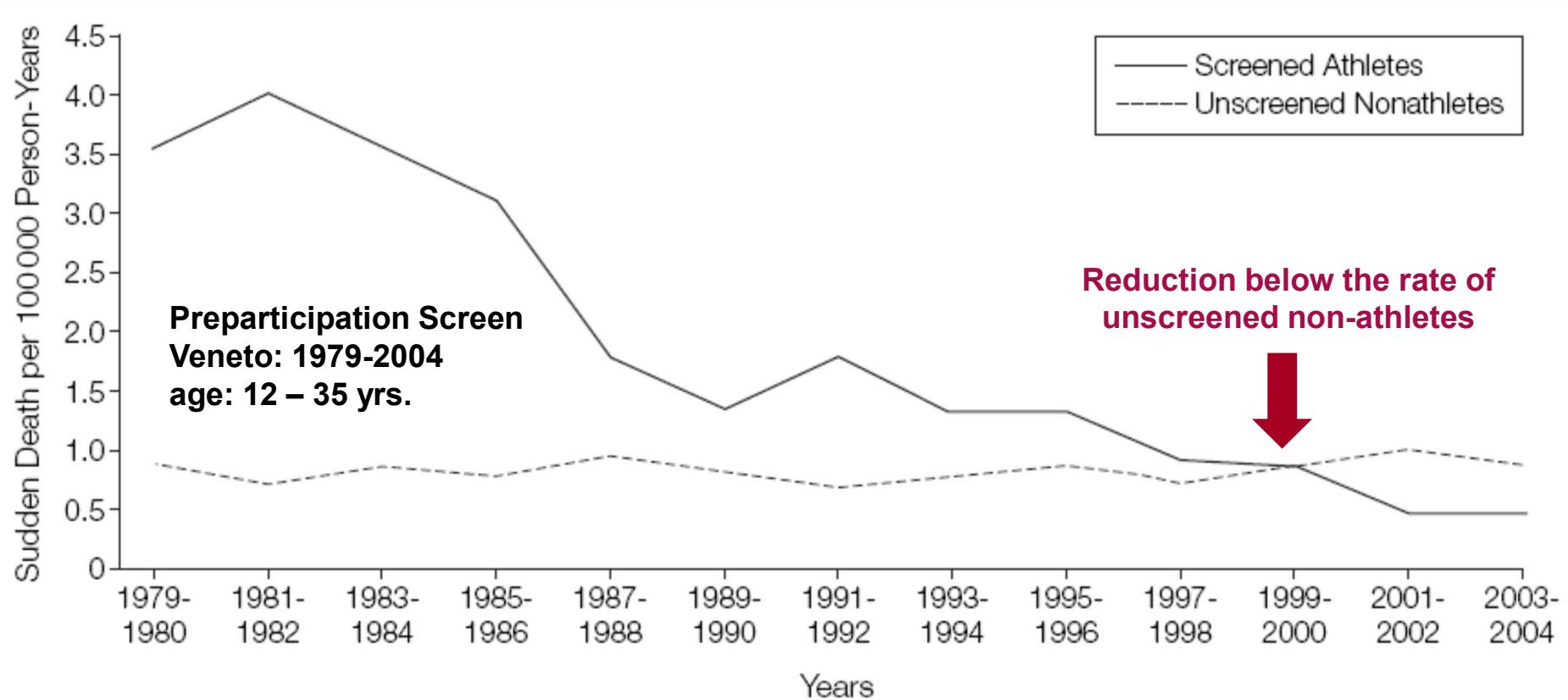
What awareness can do ...



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Preparticipation Screening of Athletes

4-fold Reduction of Sudden Death in Athletes in Italy
by Disqualification of diagnosed HCM and ARVC pts



Corrado D et al. JAMA. 2006;296:1593-1601

Epidemiology of ARVC

- First descriptions date back to 18th century
- Rare disease (1:2000 to 1: 5000, underestimated?)
- Regional clustering (genetic reasons; i.e. Veneto)
- Difficult, multifactorial diagnosis (integrative approach)
- Mild or incomplete disease manifestation (expressivity)
- Silent or subclinical mutation carriers (penetrance)
- Selection bias results in different ARVC populations
(primary vs. tertiary or arrhythmia vs. heart failure vs. genetic centres)
with respect to prevalence, expression and prognosis

Underdiagnosed?

- ... **False Negatives** (Specificity high, Sensitivity low)
- ... **Increased risk of sudden death due to undertreatment**

Overdiagnosed?

- ... **False Positives** (Specificity low, Sensitivity high)
- ... **Disease „labeling“** (incl. family members)
potential consequences for social life, sports activity, insurances, etc.
- ... **Unjustified ICD indications** (incl. complications, inappr. shocks)

Misdiagnosed?

- ... **other diseases mimicking ARVC remain unrecognized**
(myocarditis, sarcoidosis, cardiomyopathies, etc.)
- ... **specific treatment options not applied**

Limitations of Evidence

- Rare disease, no diagnostic gold standard
- Integrated multi-modality diagnostic approach
- Diagnostic Criteria (Internat. Task Force 2010),
modified to increase accuracy by gain in sensitivity without loss of specificity
 - Wall motion and structure (RV / LV: global + regional)
 - Tissue characterization of walls (histopathology)
 - ECG depolarization (QRS prolongation, epsilon-potential)
 - ECG repolarization (T-wave inversion)
 - Arrhythmias (LBBB-VT, exercise-induced)
 - Genetics / family history (mutations in desmosomal genes)
- Treatment based on personal experience, consensus and individual decisions rather than evidenced data

Diagnostic Criteria of ARVC

International ARVC Task Force (2010)



European Heart Journal
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehq025

SPECIAL REPORT

Diagnosis of arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy/dysplasia

Proposed Modification of the Task Force Criteria

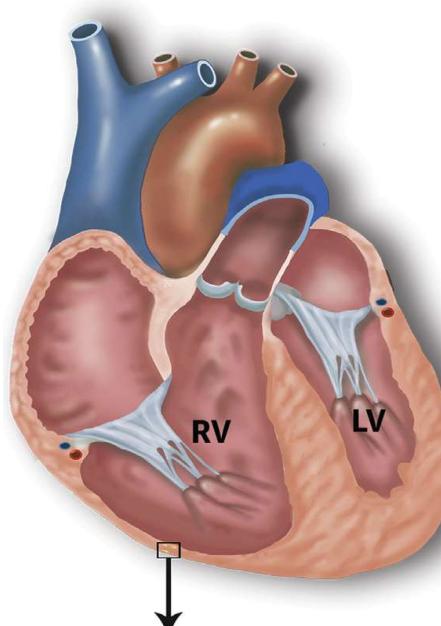
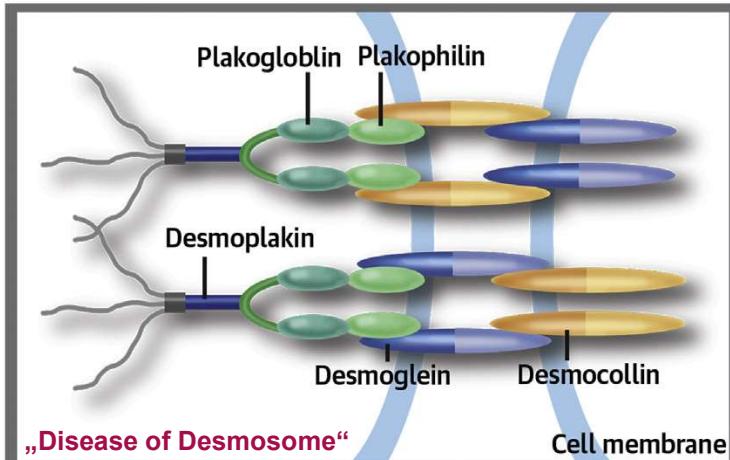
Frank I. Marcus^{1*}, William J. McKenna², Co-Chair, Duane Sherrill¹, Cristina Basso³, Barbara Bauce³, David A. Bluemke⁴, Hugh Calkins⁵, Domenico Corrado³, Moniek G.P.J. Cox⁶, James P. Daubert⁷, Guy Fontaine¹⁰, Kathleen Gear¹, Richard Hauer⁶, Andrea Nava³, Michael H. Picard¹¹, Nikos Protonotarios¹³, Jeffrey E. Saffitz¹², Danita M. Yoerger Sanborn¹¹, Jonathan S. Steinberg⁹, Harikrishna Tandri⁵, Gaetano Thiene³, Jeffrey A. Towbin¹⁴, Adalena Tsatsopoulou¹³, Thomas Wichter¹⁵, and Wojciech Zareba⁸

Marcus FI et al. Circulation. 2010;121:1533-1541 and Eur Heart J. 2010;31:806-814

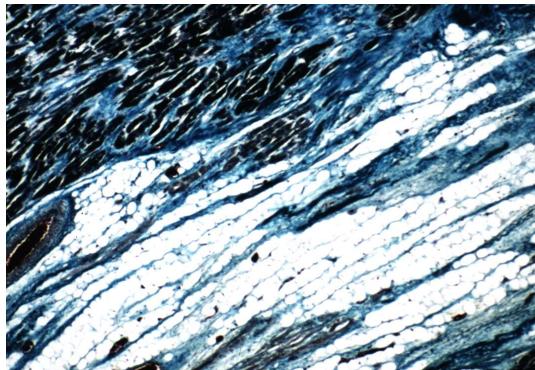
Diagnostic Criteria of ARVC

International ARVC Task Force (2010)

Genetics and Family History



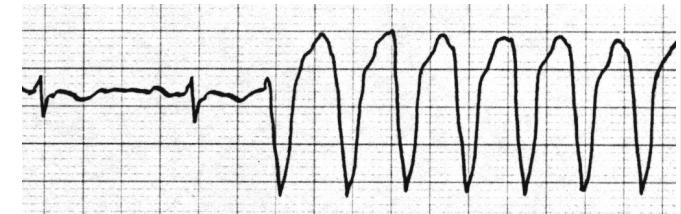
Tissue Characterization



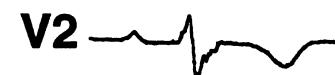
Pathology



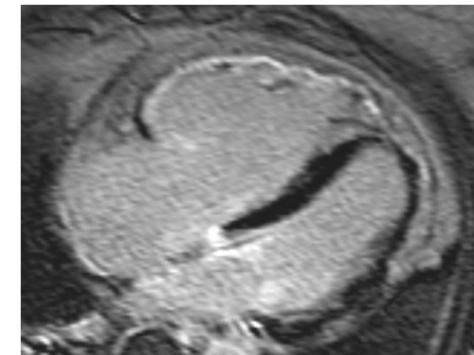
Ventricular Arrhythmias (LBBB-VT)



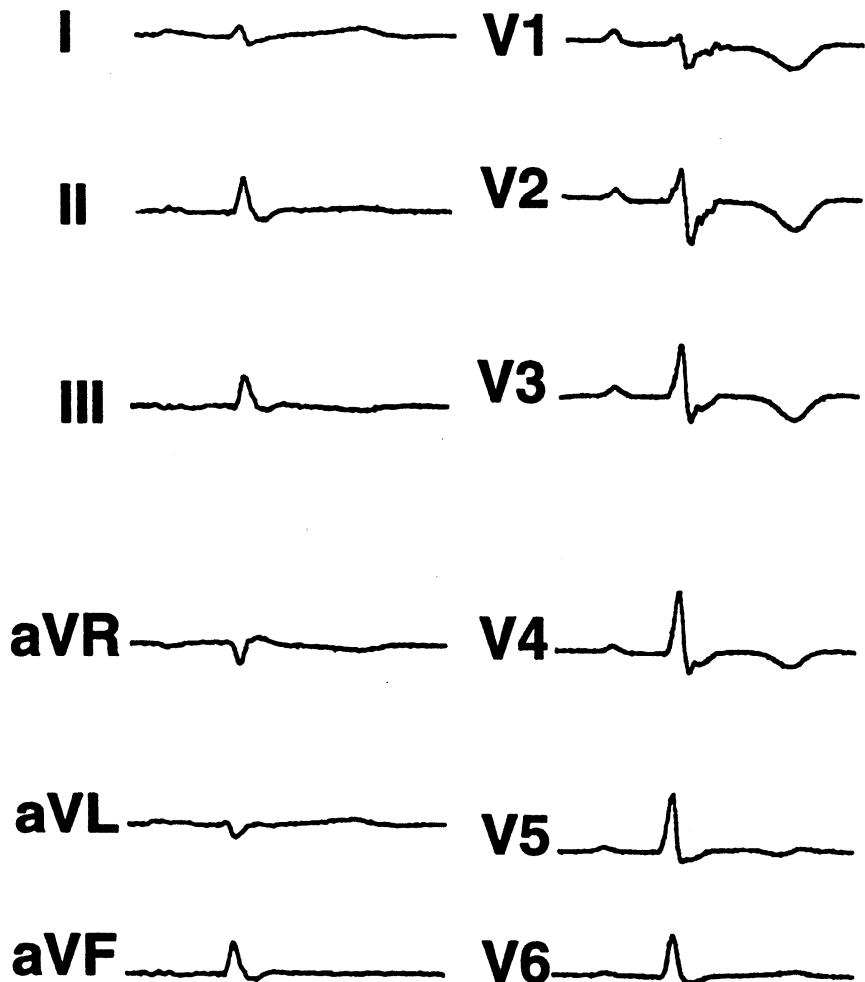
ECG: Depolarization + Repolarization



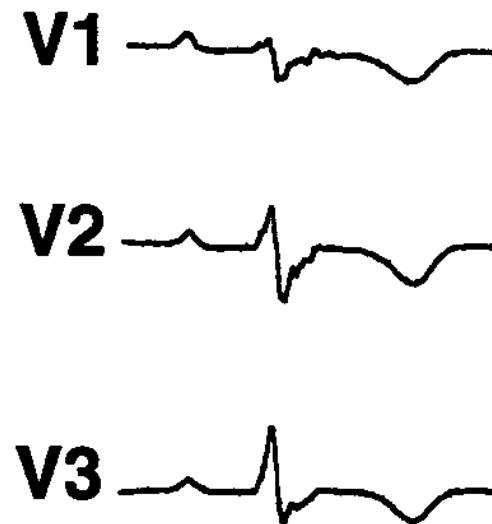
RV-/LV- Wall Motion + Structure



Case-1: Cardiac Arrest

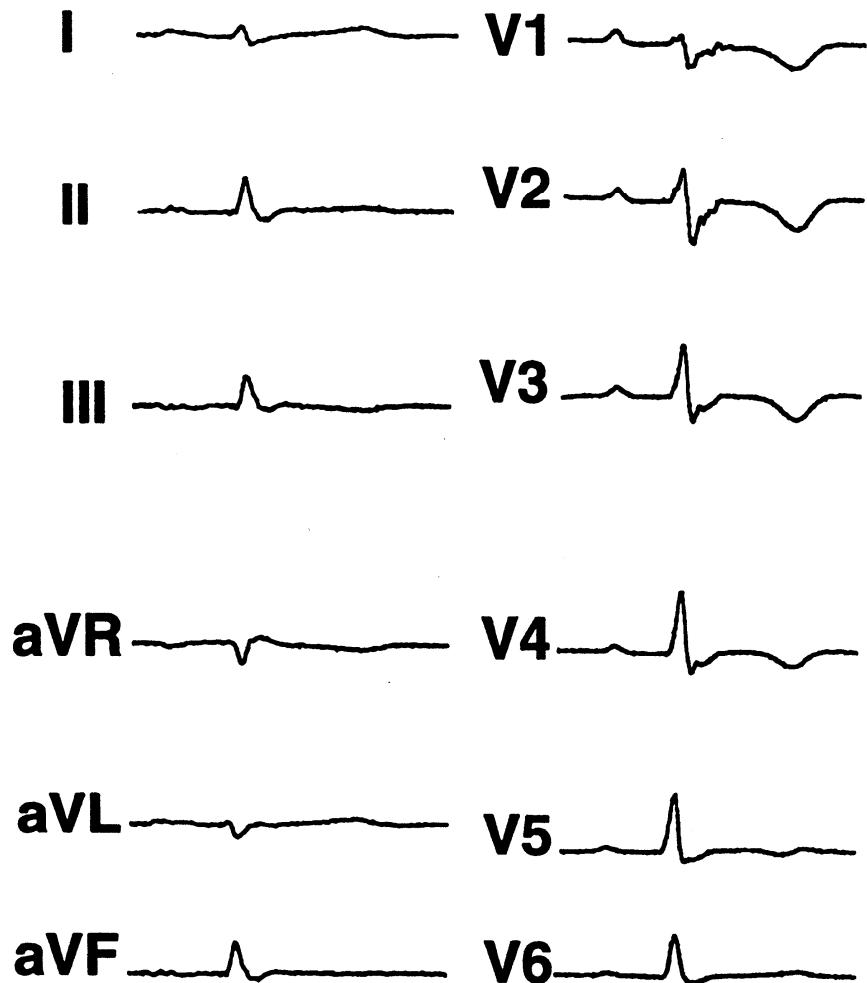


- 31 yr.-old man, athlete
- Cardiac arrest during soccer
- SR after 1° defibrillation
- ROSC and stable rhythm
- Family history of SCD



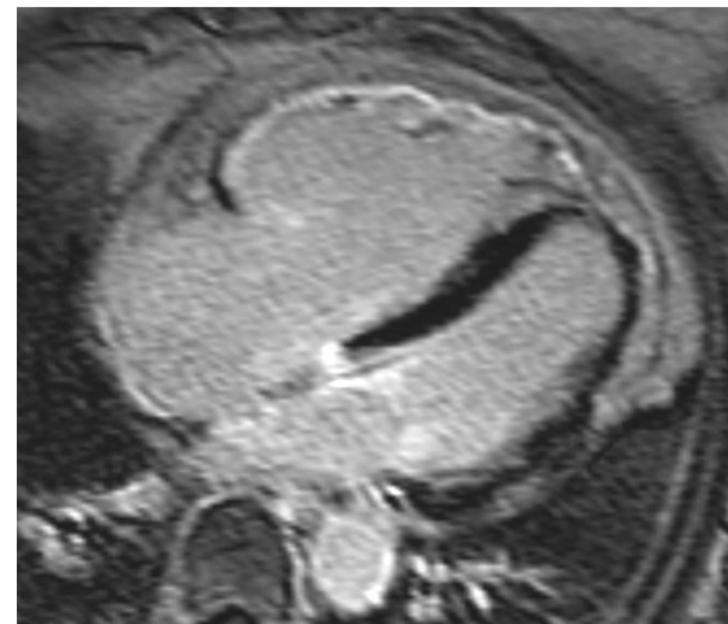
Diagnosis: ARVC

Case-1: Cardiac Arrest



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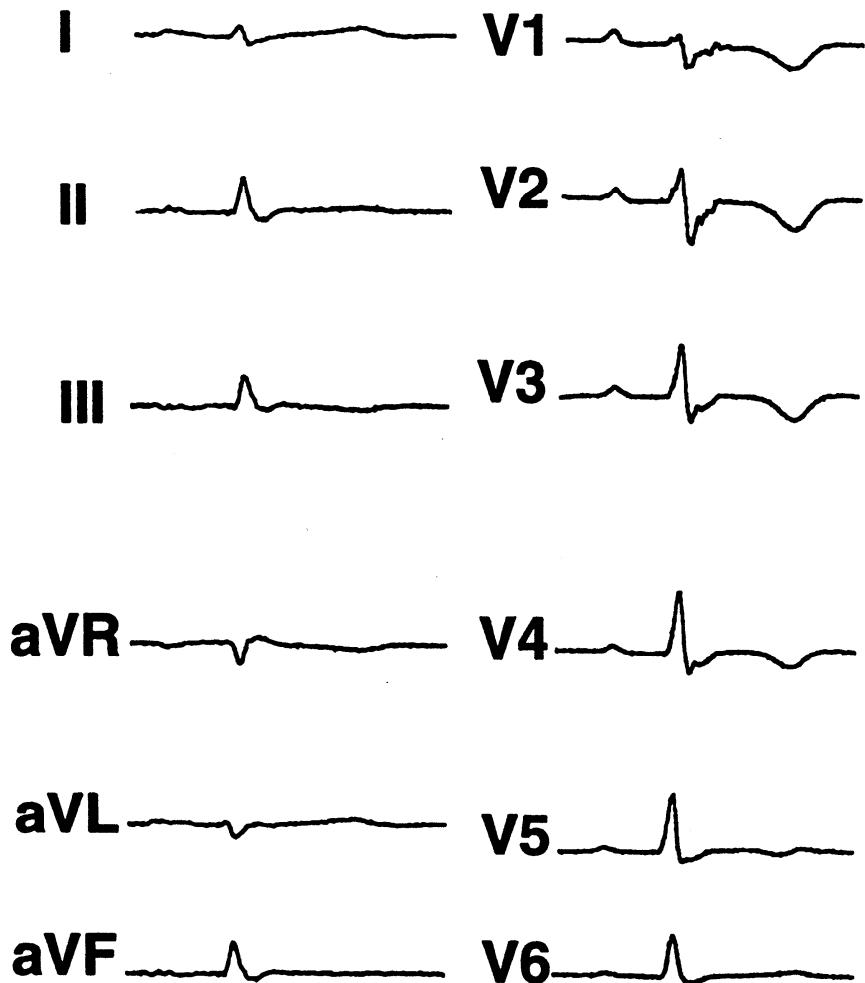
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Diagnosis: ARVC

Rare Diseases: ARVC

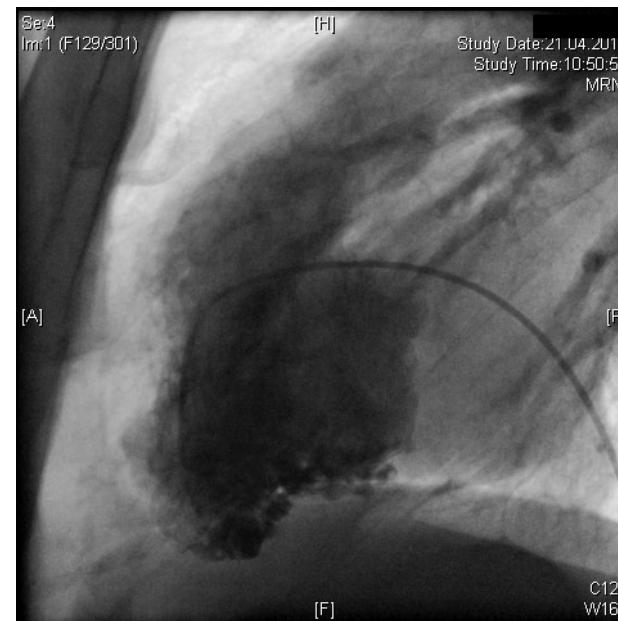
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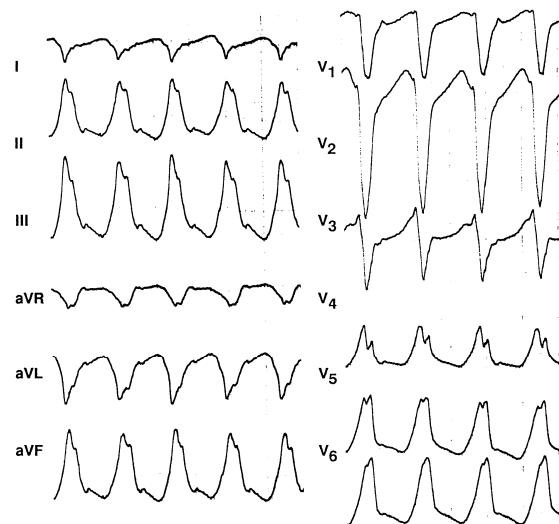


Diagnosis: ARVC

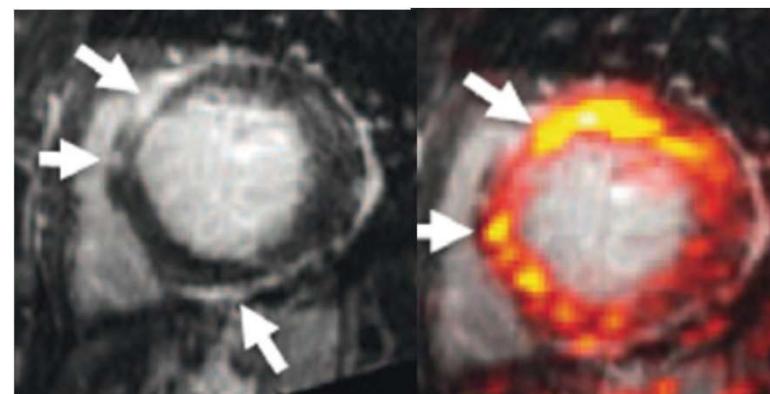
Rare Diseases: ARVC

Reassess: Is it really ARVC? Or is it rather ... ?

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Idiopathic RVO-VT

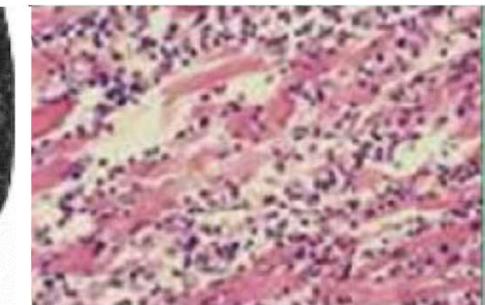
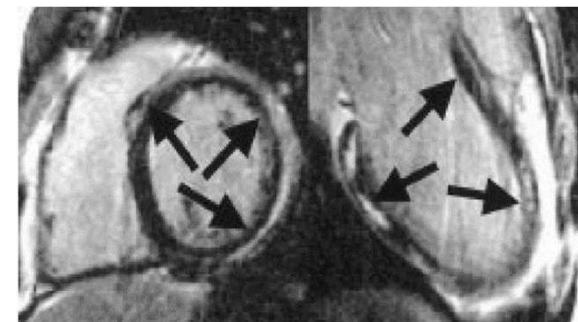


Cardiac Sarcoidosis



Restrictive CM

Make the
correct diagnosis
for specific therapy !



Myocarditis (acute / chronic)

Making the Correct Diagnosis

- **Detailed diagnostic evaluation** (multi-modality approach)
- **Appropriate test protocols for ARVC diagnosis**
ECG speed and filters, Angio projections, Echo views on RV,
MRI protocol and sequences, target-directed biopsy, 3D EP-Mapping
- **Avoid bias when indicating tests** (question triggers answer)
- **Expert reading and interpretation of findings**
- **Genetic testing for identification of affected relatives**
Confirmatory testing controversial (diagnosis and risk stratification)
Proband: Negative psychological + social impact may outweigh clinical value
Family: Cascade screening helps to identify subjects at risk
- **Balanced and experienced clinical evaluation**
Counselling and recommendations for management of ARVC (incl. families)

Arrhythmias in ARVC: Unique VT substrate

- **Familial, genetic basis** (desmosomal proteins)
- **Broad spectrum of clinical VA** (PVC, syncope, VT, VF)
- **Phasic clinical stages** (natural history)
- **Exercise modification** (penetrance, expression, aggravation)
- **Progressive** (exercise, competitive sports, inflammation, etc.)
- **Multifocal** (RV, LV)
- **Predilection areas** (RVOT, apex, RV-inflow)
- **Pleomorphic** (multiple VT morphologies, mostly LBBB)
- **Epicardial location** (mapping + ablation)

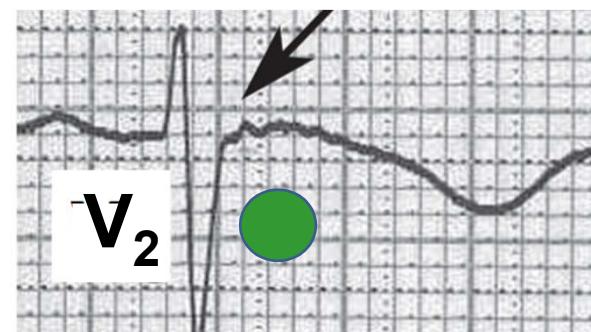
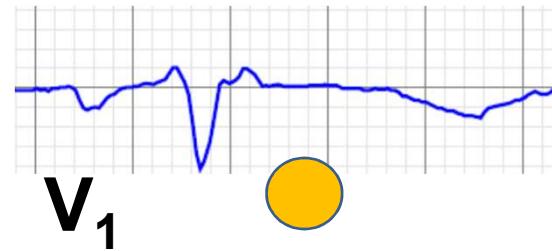
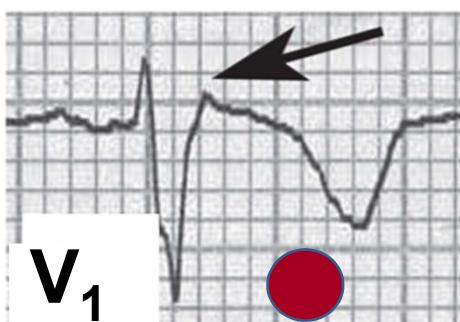
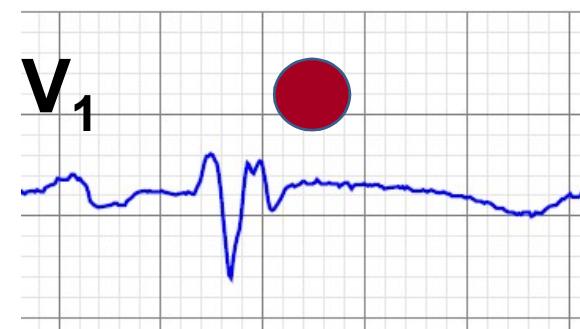
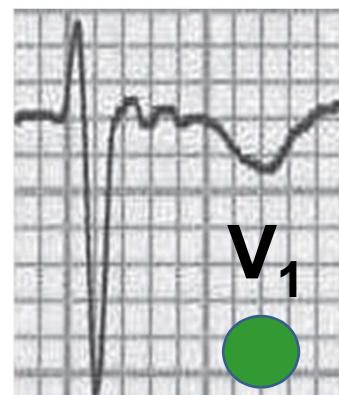
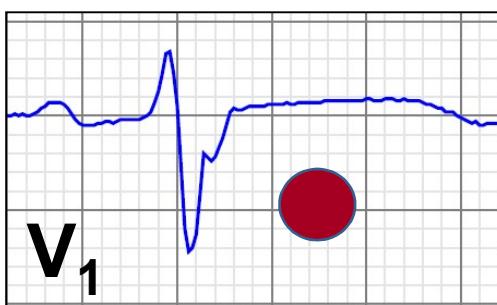
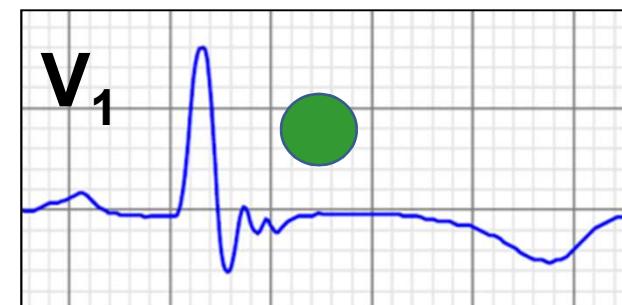
ECG Diagnostics

Most important screening tool in ARVC !

- **Inverted T-waves** in right precordial leads (V_1-V_3)
 - Normal in children <14 yrs., only 1% in normal older individuals
 - 60-95% prevalence in ARVC (major diagnostic criterion)
 - Near 100% sensitivity when combined with LBBB-VT
 - Extent relates to degree of RV involvement in ARVC
- **QRS prolongation** in right precordial leads (V_1-V_3)
 - Conduction delay over RV (arrhythmogenic substrate)
 - QRS >110 ms, S-wave >55 ms are sensitive markers of ARVC
- **Epsilon wave (potential)** in right precordial leads (V_1-V_3)
 - Low amplitude signal after the end of QRS
 - Mainly present in severe manifestations of ARVC
 - High interobserver variability (no added value without other ARVC criteria)

ECG: Epsilon-Potential

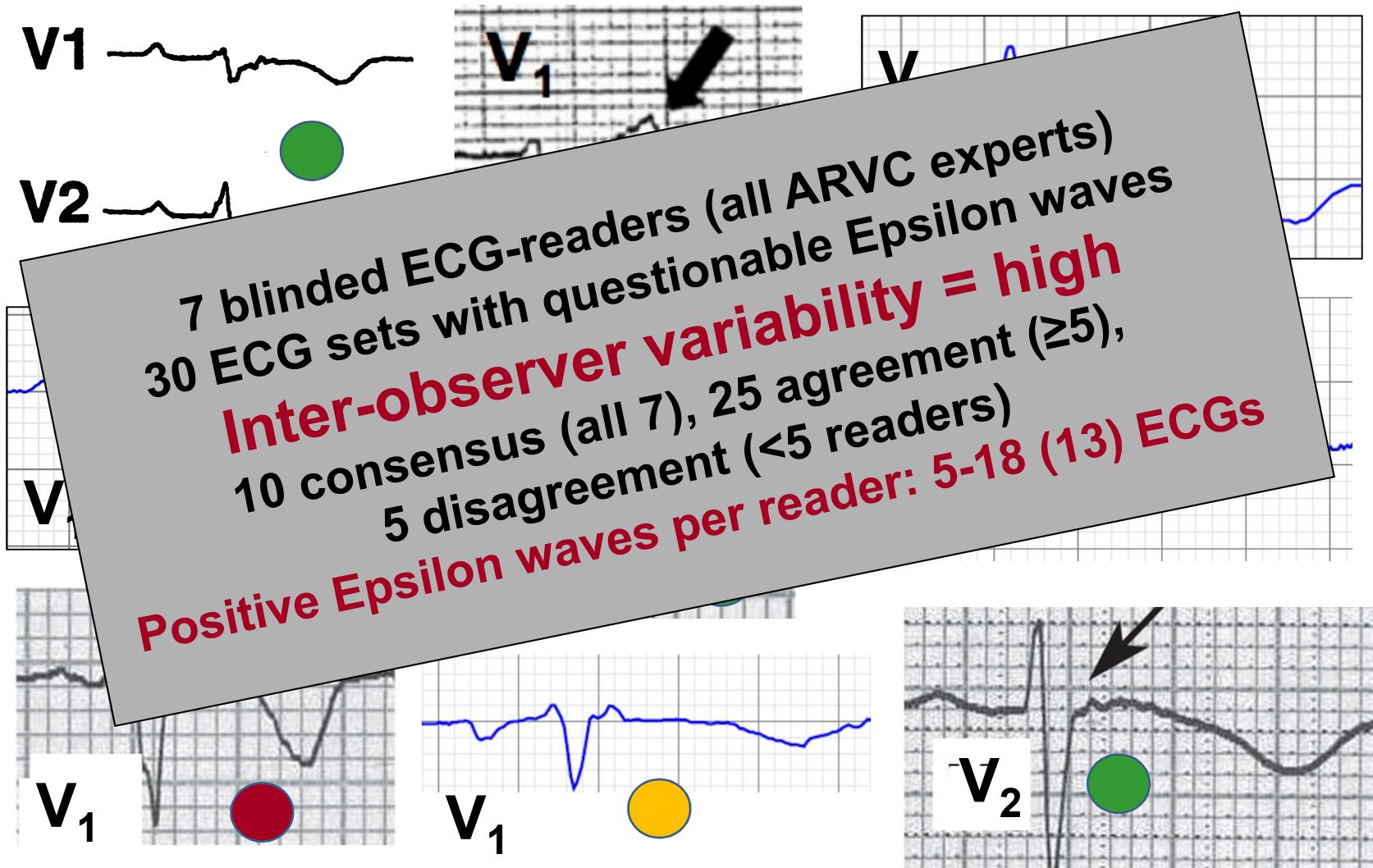
Epsilon wave after the end of QRS in V_{1-3} ,
separated from QRS by isoelectrical interval



ECG: Epsilon-Potential

Main message: diagnostic impact was low (no added value).

Caution in assessment when pts do not otherwise fulfill criteria



Cardiac Imaging

- **RV evaluation by imaging remains difficult**
 - Despite enormous improvement in imaging technology
 - Complex RV structure, shape and wall motion (non-symmetrical)
- **MRI depicts wall structure, motion + tissue**
 - Fatty infiltration alone is not a sufficient criterion
 - Fibrofatty replacement + abnormal regional wall motion = diagnostic
- **Appropriate imaging protocols and expert reading**
 - Multimodal diagnostic approach
 - Standardized imaging protocols and quantitative analysis
 - Interpretation by experts in imaging and ARVC
- **High degree of inter-observer variability**
 - Incorrect MRI interpretation is a frequent cause of overdiagnosing !

Ask Questions, get Answers

- Dx: Idiopathic RV Outflow-Tract Tachycardia (RVO-VT)
- Q: „Clinical suspect of ARVC. Fibrofatty replacement of myocardium? Wall motion abnormalities?“
- A: „Findings well compatible with ARVC, but nonspecific: prominent trabeculation, epicardial fat and fibrosis, mainly over RV free wall“

- Dx: ARVC with LV involvement
- Q: „Unexplained syncope and palpitations. Structural abnormalities of the heart?“
- A: „Nonspecific diffuse myocardial damage, DD: mild dilative CMP (DCM), chronic myocarditis“

Genetic Background + Testing

- Gene mutations in 60-70% of ARVC
- Desmosomal genes affected
 - Cell contact, adhesion and signal transduction
- Autosomal-dominant genetic trait
 - Reduced penetrance (silent gene carriers)
 - Variable expressivity (disease manifestation and severity)
 - Modifier genes and exogenic factors
 - Digenic or compound mutations (5-20%) may impact severity
 - Genetic polymorphism (non-specific): up to 20% of normal controls
- Genetic counseling mandatory
- Genetic testing controversial
 - Confirmatory testing rarely impacting diagnosis + risk assessment
 - Proband: usually no consequence or added benefit, but allows ...
 - ... Cascade screening: to identify / exclude gene-affected relatives

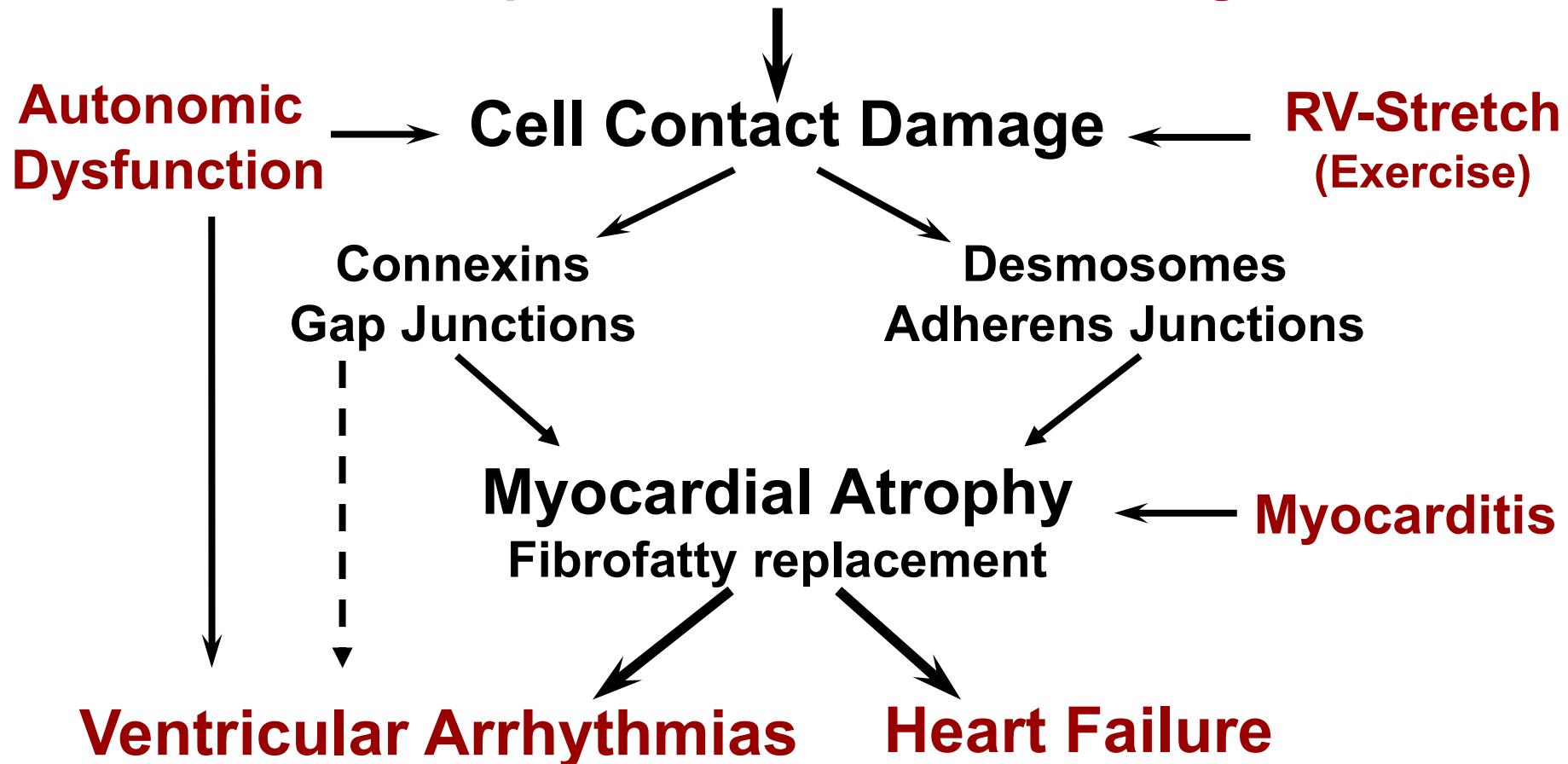
ARVC

Genetic Disposition

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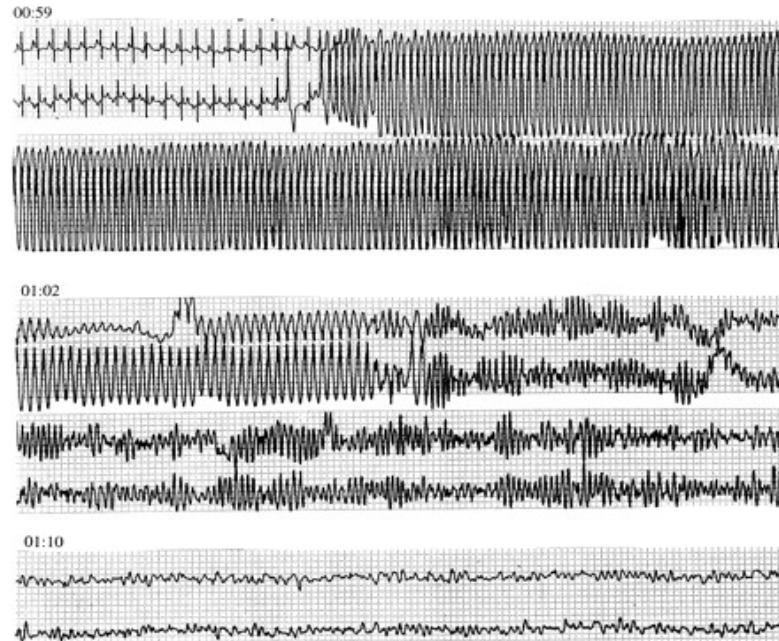


Double/compound mutations, modifier genes



Natural Course of ARVC

- Risk of VF or fast VT: **early (concealed) phase**
(arrhythmias may precede morphological abnormalities)
- Recurrent monomorphic VT: **overt phase**
- Chronic biventricular heart failure: **end-stage**



Aziz et al., Circulation. 2000;101:825-827



Wichter T et al., 2005

Case-2: Asymptomatic nsVT male, age 14

- **Symptom:** presyncope (vasovagal?)
- **Sports:** competitive (football)
- **Family history:** 1 questionable case
- **Genetic test:** nonspecific,
Desmoplakin polymorphism
- **ECG:** normal 12-lead and SAECG
negative T in V1-V2
- **Exercise Test:** 1x nsVT (5 sec, 165 bpm)
- **Echo:** mild LV dilatation, normal RV
- **MRI:** normal RV + LV, no fat, no LGE
- **EP-Study:** normal,
no WPW, no SVT or VT/VF inducible



Case-2: Asymptomatic nsVT male, age 14

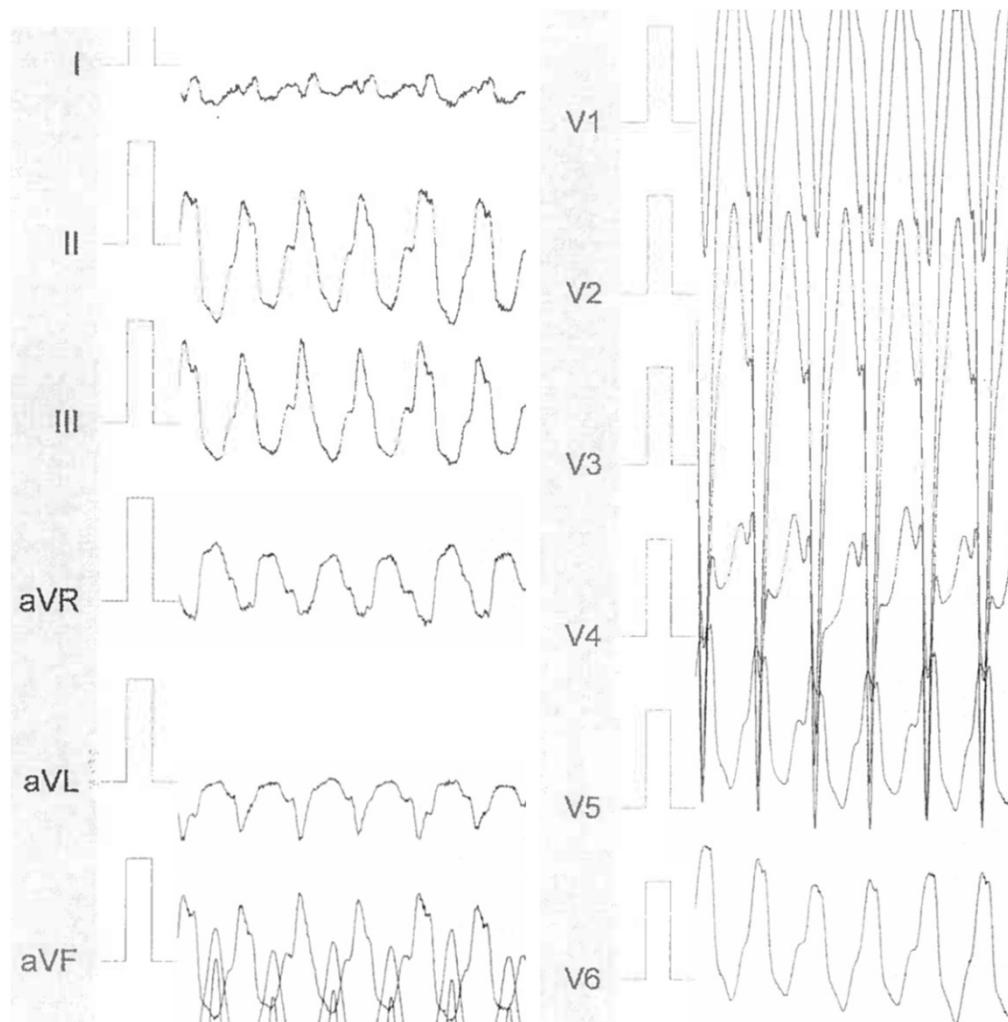
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 - **Genetic test:** nonspecific,
Desmoplakin polymorphism
 - **ECG:** normal 12-lead and ST
negative T in V1-V2
 - **Exercise T**
 - **Echocardiogram:** no LGE
 - **EPS:** normal, no arrhythmia,
no VT/VF or SVT or VT/VF inducible
- What risk ?**



Rare Diseases: ARVC

Case-2: Asymptomatic nsVT

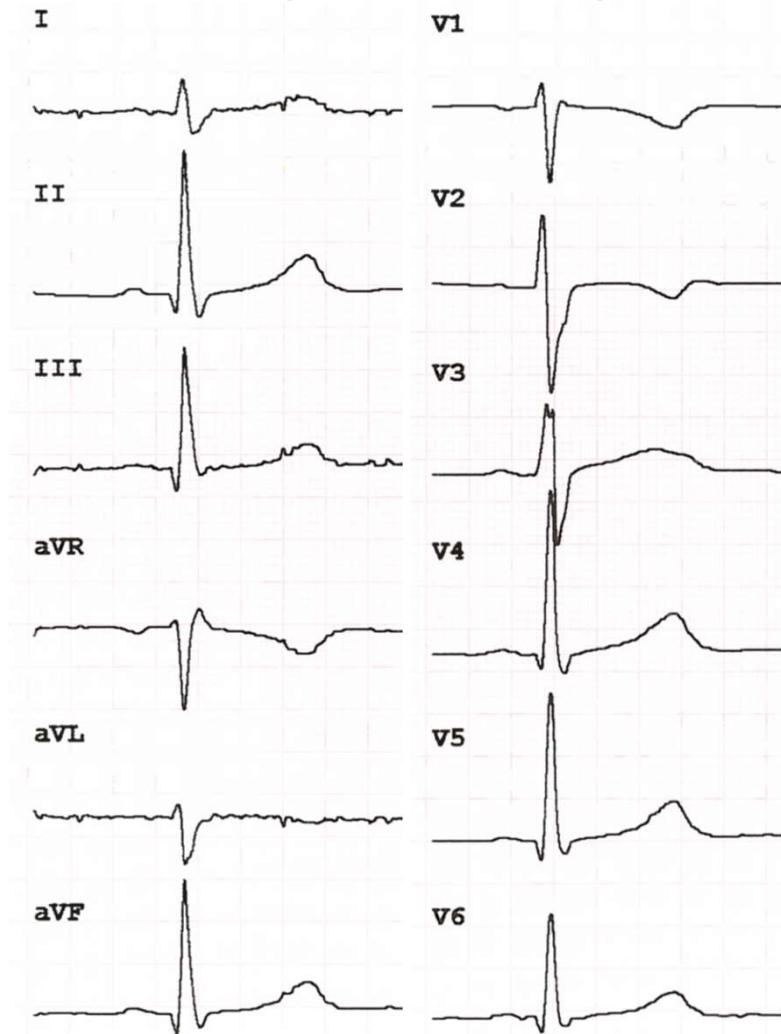
nsVT 5 sec (165 bpm, LBBB, inferior axis)
asymptomatic during treadmill stress test



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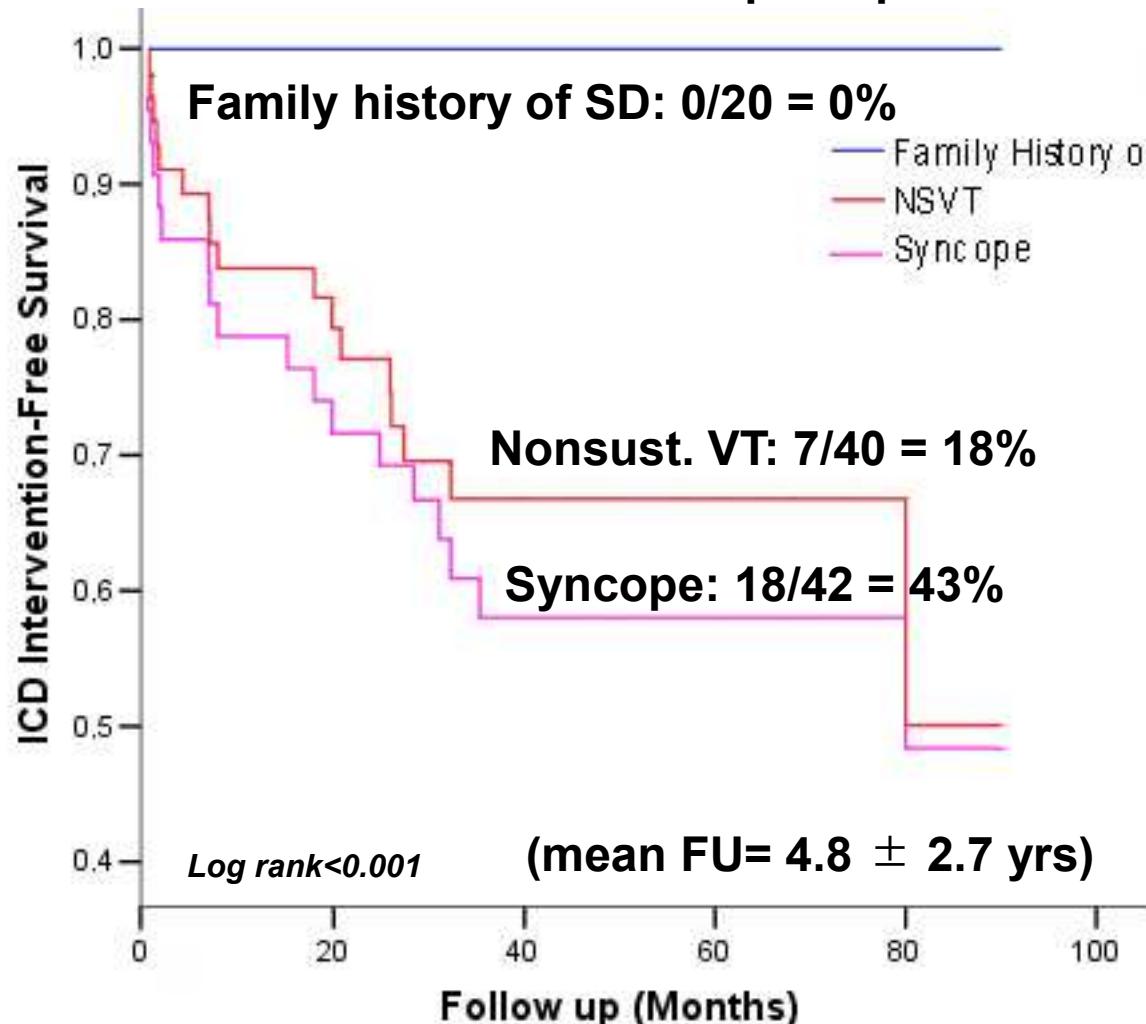
Resting ECG during SR



Risk Stratification in ARVC

Role of Syncope, nsVT, Family History

ICD intervention-free survival in prim. prevention ICD cohort



Appropriate ICD-Tx:

VT at PVS: $p = 0.98$
RV ↓ (diffuse): $p = 0.84$
Family Hx: $p = 0.14$
Age < 35: $p = 0.07$
nsVT: $p = 0.03$
Syncope: $p = 0.008$

DARVIN-2 Registry.
Corrado D et al.
Circulation. 2010;122:1144

Case-2: Asymptomatic nsVT male, athlete, age 14

- **Symptom:** presyncope (vasovagal?)
- **Sports:** competitive (football)
- **Family history:** 1 questionable case
- **Genetic test:** nonspecific,
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Case-2: Asymptomatic nsVT male, athlete, age 14

- Symptom: presyncope
 - Sports: football
 - ECG: ST depression, T waves in V1-V2
 - Additional 12-lead and SAECG
 - Exercise Test: 1x nsVT (5 sec, 165 bpm)
 - Echo: mild LV dilatation, normal RV
 - MRI: normal RV + LV, no fat, no LGE
 - EP-Study: normal,
no WPW, no SVT or VT/VF inducible
- Defibrillator ?**



Case-2: Asymptomatic nsVT Clinically relevant questions:



- Is this ARVC (no structural disease detected) ?
- Was genetic testing useful ?
- Should this 14 yr-old boy be labelled with a disease ?
 - Issues of psychology, quality of life, insurances, etc.
- What is the prognosis ?

My personal (!) decision:

Low-dose beta-blockers

Recreational sports o.k. (non-competitive!)

Watchful waiting and reevaluation

Final diagnosis left open

What, Me Worry?



Management of ARVC

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European Heart Journal Advance Access published July 27, 2015



European Heart Journal
doi:10.1093/eurheartj/ehv162

CURRENT OPINION

Treatment of arrhythmogenic right ventricular cardiomyopathy/dysplasia: an international task force consensus statement

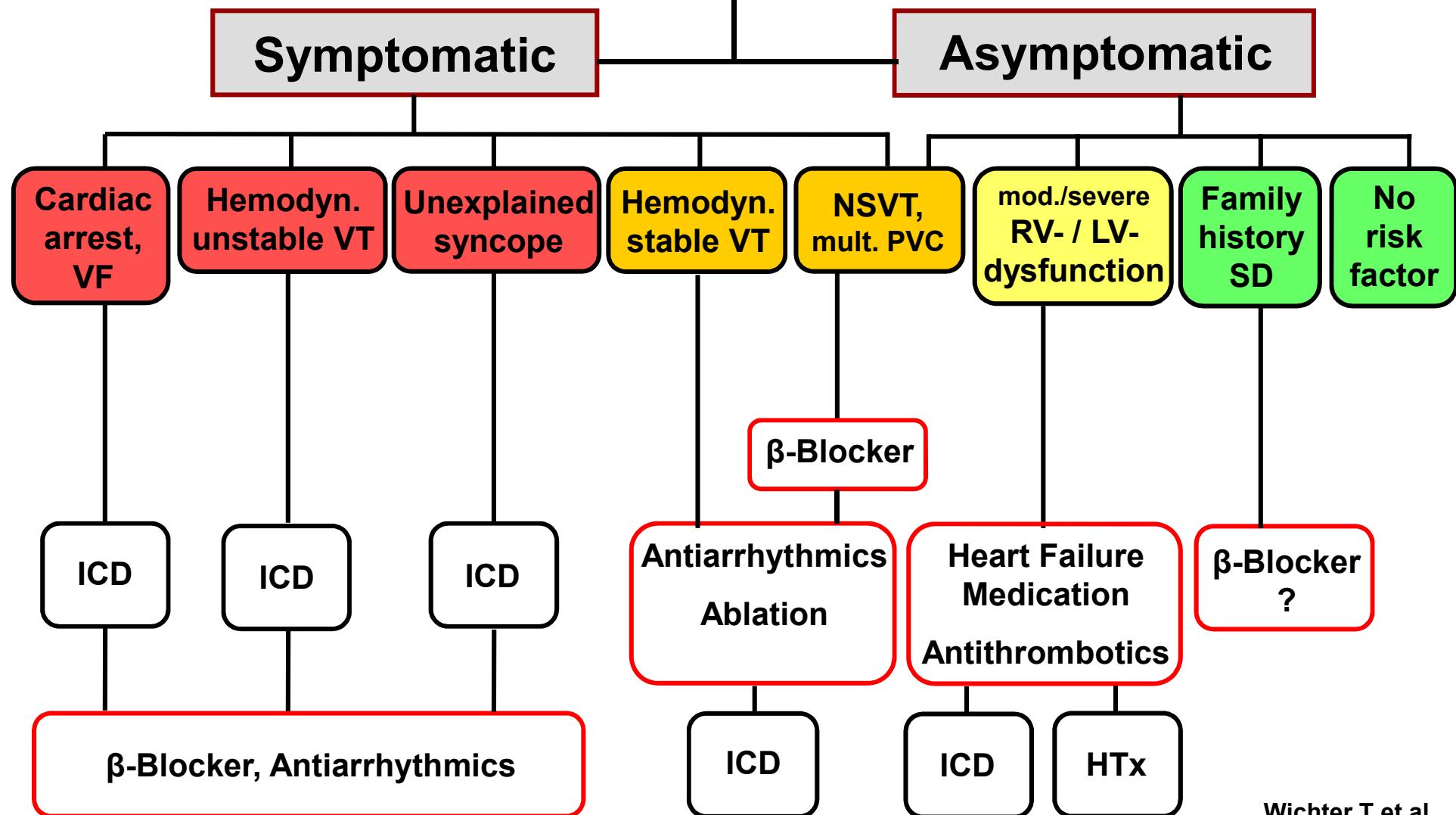
Domenico Corrado^{1*}, Thomas Wichter², Mark S. Link³, Richard Hauer⁴,
Frank Marchlinski⁵, Aris Anastasakis⁶, Barbara Bauce¹, Cristina Basso¹,
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and Hugh Calkins⁹

Eur Heart J. 2015;36: online July 27

Rare Diseases: ARVC

Lifestyle Changes, Discourage of Sports, Follow-up

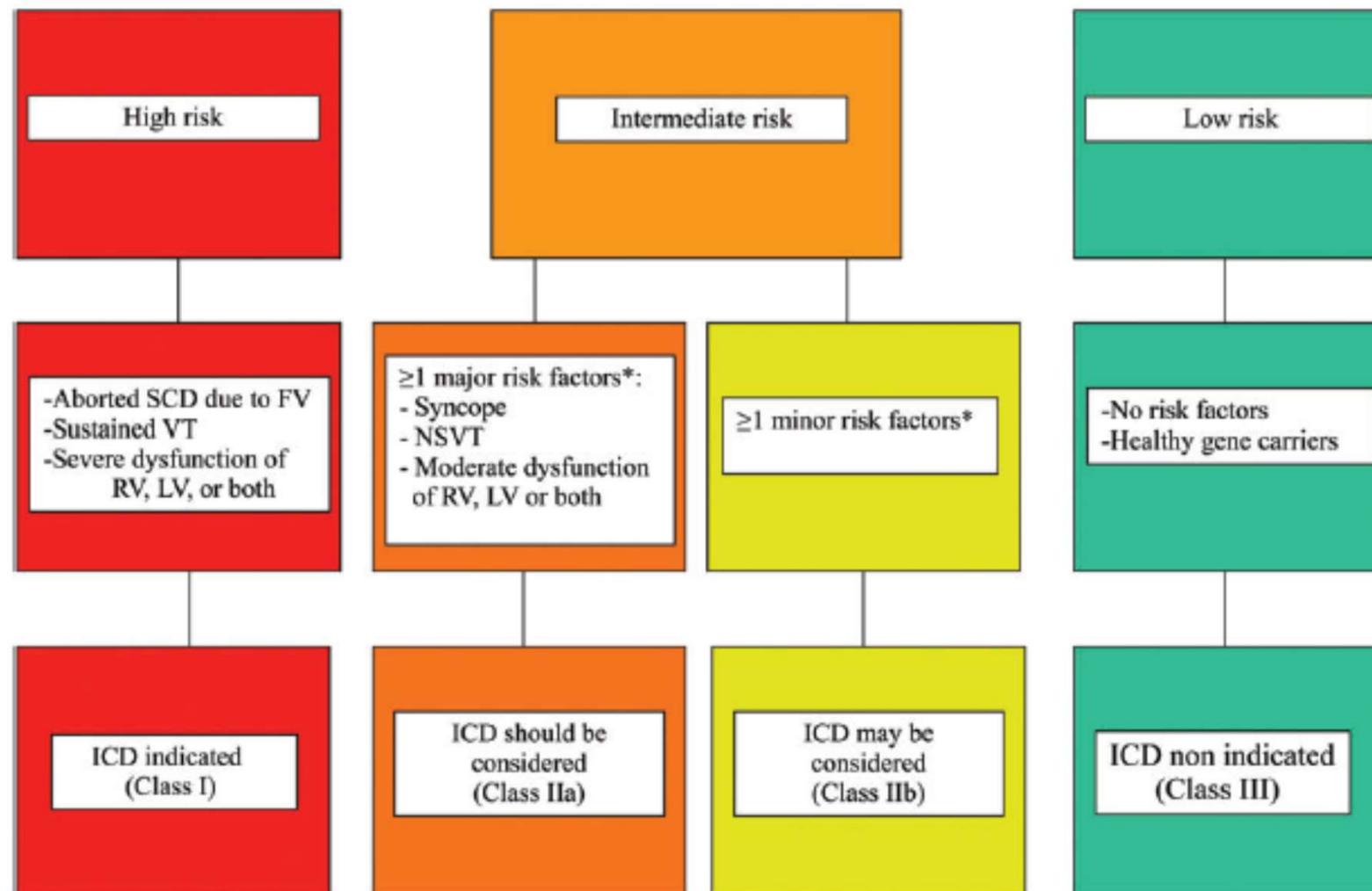
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Risk Stratification in ARVC

ICD Indication in ARVC

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Provocative Statement

- We should be the patient's „medical lawyer“
 - Correct diagnosis, best counseling, appropriate therapy
 - Personalized medicine according to data and experience
 - Prevention of sudden death
 - Improvement in quality of life
 - Avoid overdiagnosing with psychological + social impact

- We should not become our own „defence lawyer“
 - Decisions and counseling not driven by medicolegal aspects
 - Doctor's peace of conscience
 - Fear of malpractice lawsuits
 - „Treat the patient, not ourselves“ (by pseudo-safety decisions)

Take-Home Messages

- Be aware of ARVC signs + symptoms („could it be ARVC?“)
- Avoid underdiagnosing and undertreatment (SCD risk)
- Perform detailed diagnostic examination
- Assure expert reading + interpretation of tests
- Make the correct diagnosis (Task Force Criteria 2010)
- Think twice before you recommend genetic testing
 - Clear consequences, integration into clinical management
- Reassure ARVC, check for DD („is it really ARVC?“)
- Avoid overdiagnosing („false labeling“ and ICD „overtreatment“)
- Individual, personalized treatment decisions

DGK Frühjahrstagung, 04.-07. April 2018
Kongresshallen Rosengarten, Mannheim



Symposium: Rare Diseases: Underdiagnosed and undertreated?



ARVC: Arrhythmogenic Right Ventricular Cardiomyopathy

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